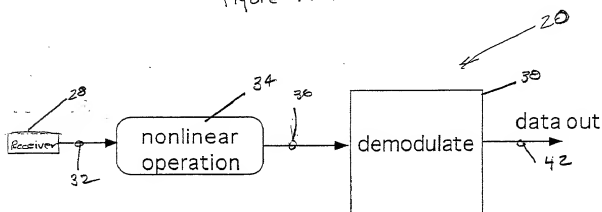


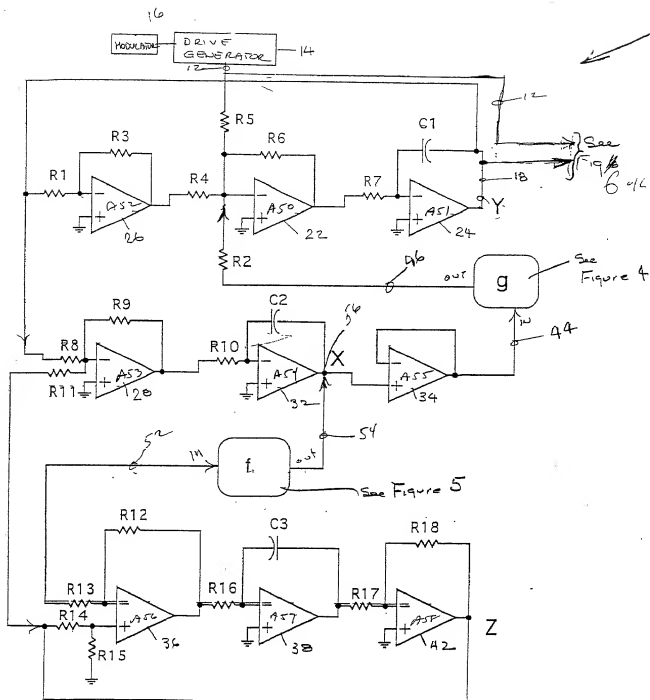
generating chaotic signal

Figure 1(a)



demodulating chaotic signal

Figure 1(b)



Nonautonomous Duffing Chaotic Circuit

F₅ 2

Figure 3(a)

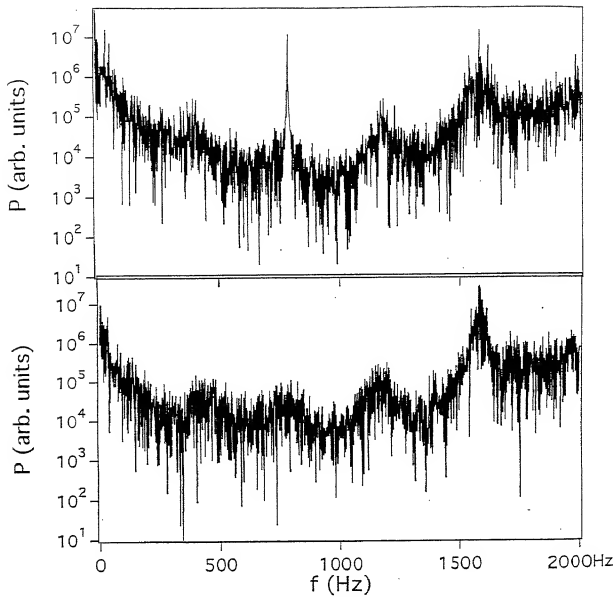
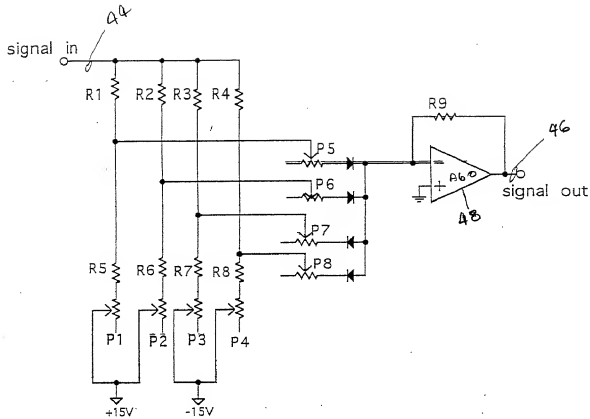
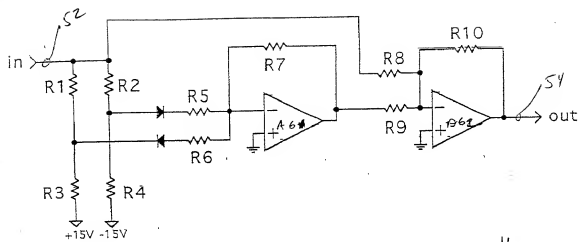


Figure 3(b)



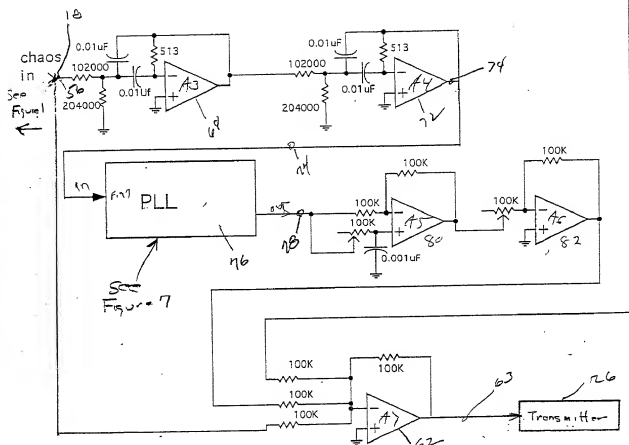
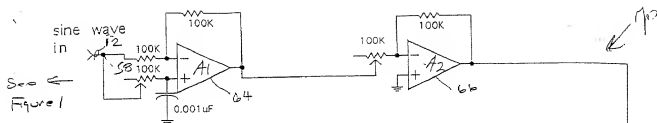
Circuit used to Create a Function G
in the Chua's Duffing Circuit

Fig 4



Circuit to Create a Function F in the
Chua's Duffing Circuit

F_3 \$



Circuit Used to Subtract the Periodic Parts from the Chaotic Diffing "y" Signal

Figure 6

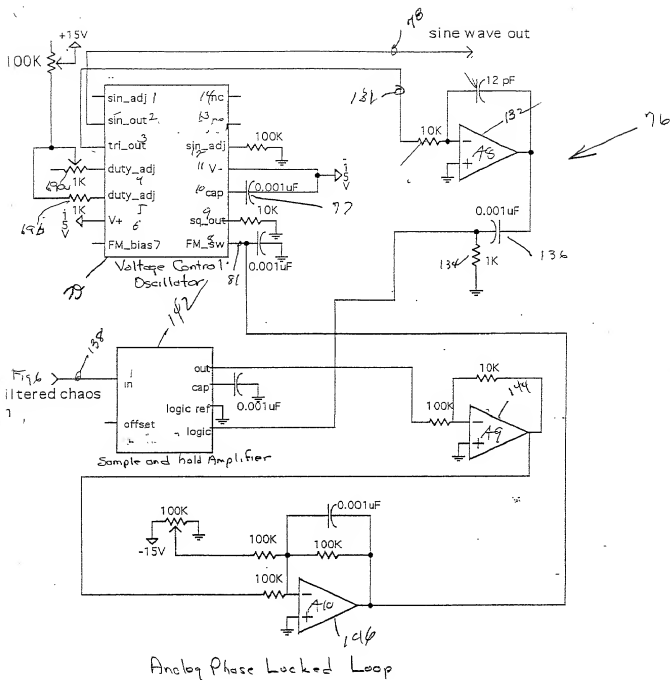


Figure 7

Circuit in Receiver that Restores the Periodic Part of the Chaotic Signal

Figure 8

10250-516280

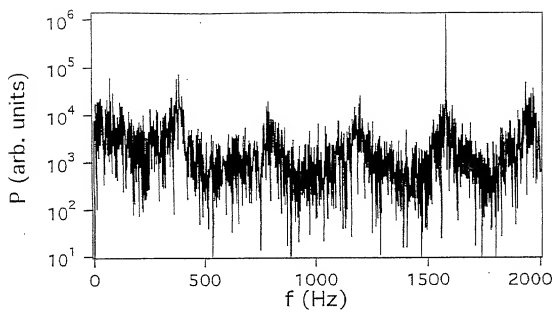


Figure 9

Figure 10(a)

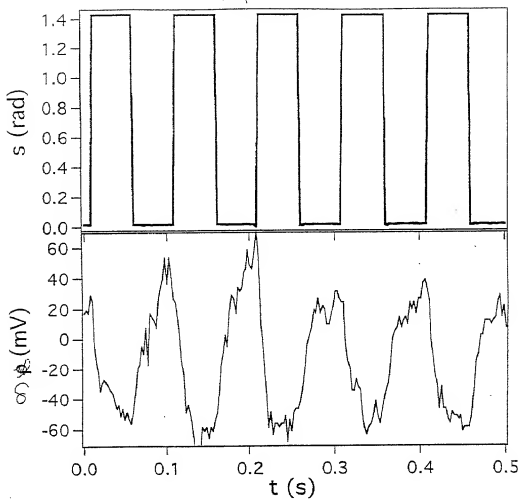
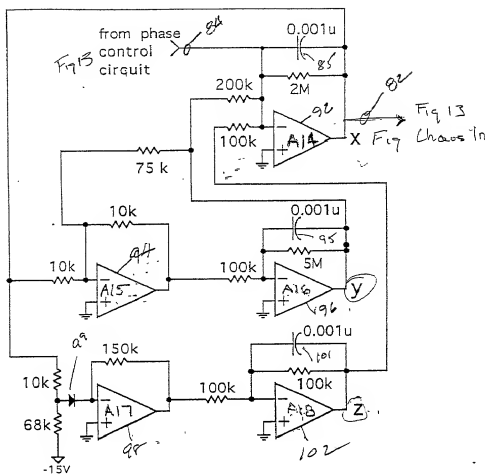


Figure 10(b)



Piecewise Linear Rossler (PLR)

Figure 12(a)

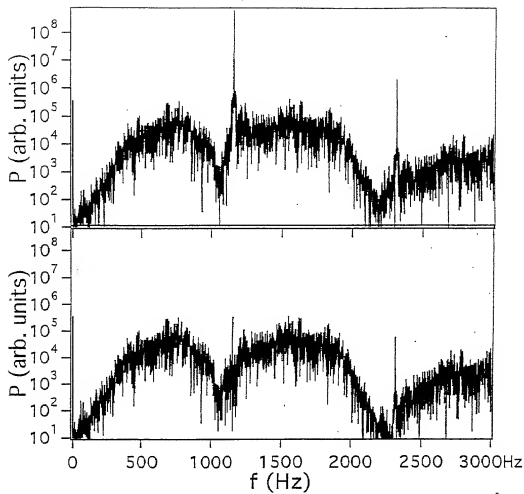
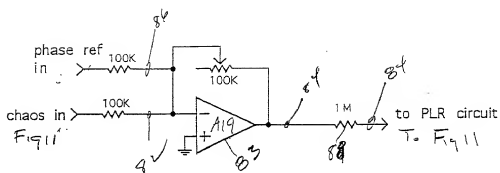
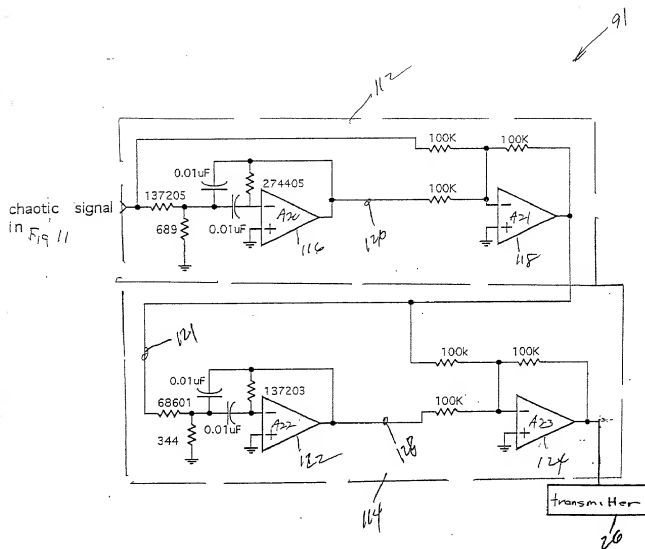


Figure 12(b)



Phase Locking Circuit used with the
Chaotic PLR Circuit

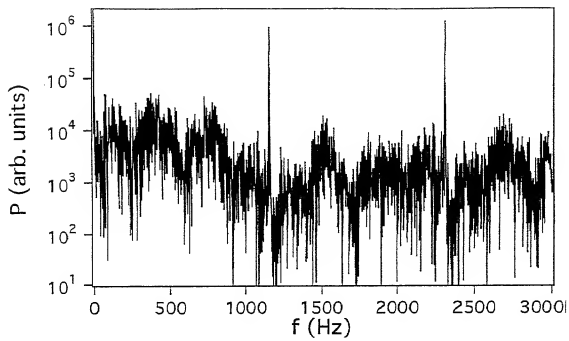
F.3 6



Circuit to Remove Periodic Part from
Chaotic PLR "x" Signal

$F_{15} 17$

Abstract



F.3 15

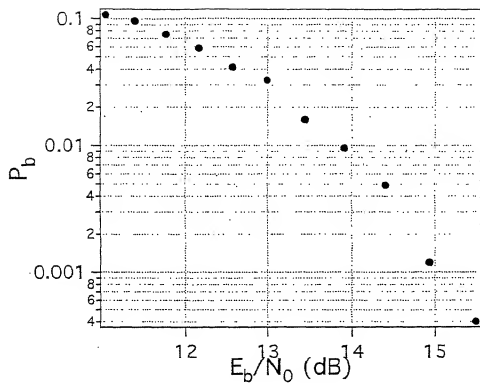
Figure 1 consists of two vertically stacked plots sharing a common x-axis representing time t in seconds (s), ranging from 0 to 5.

Plot (a) shows the time evolution of the phase S_1 in radians (rad). The y-axis ranges from -0.4 to 0.8. The signal is a square wave that alternates between approximately 0.8 rad and -0.8 rad with a period of about 0.8 seconds.

Plot (b) shows the time evolution of the voltage δ in Volts (V). The y-axis ranges from -0.10 to 0.15. The signal is a noisy, oscillatory waveform that follows the general trend of the square wave in plot (a), with values fluctuating between approximately 0.15 V and -0.10 V.

Figure 16

1000000 00000001



E_b/N_0 17

100230-51162800

